

St. Tammany Farmer.
COVINGTON, LA., Aug. 24, 1899.
Official Journal of St. Tammany

WEATHER REPORT
For the week ending Aug. 21:
Max. Min.
18..... 92 74
17..... 91 73
16..... 90 69
15..... 89 68
14..... 88 73
13..... 91 73
12..... 92 71
Average temperature, 82.4
Relative, 87.3.

ALEX. BAND, Observer,
Mandeville Station, La.

See final notice in the succession of Francois V. LaBarre.

The improvement committee are having the bridges repaired.

The Marshal has not caught all the hogs yet. There were several in town this week, rooting up the streets.

We had a severe storm of lightning, thunder, wind and rain last Thursday night, which cooled and purified the atmosphere.

Christ Church, (P. E.)—Tenth Sunday after Trinity—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 10 o'clock.

Miss Mary A. Viard, of New Orleans, died in Covington last Monday morning. Her remains were taken to the city for interment.

The indications all point to the fact that this will be the best crop year we have had for a long time. We hear the most flattering reports from all directions.

Mr. C. Beck's horse ran away last Saturday evening, and he and his wife were thrown out of the wagon. Mrs. Beck was not hurt, but Mr. Beck was severely injured about the head and face.

The Town Hall Committee appeal to the citizens, especially the ladies, to do something toward raising funds to assist in building the hall. An entertainment should be given as soon as possible.

The Jury Commissioners met at the Courthouse last Monday and drew the list of jurors to serve for the first week of the October term of court. The list will be found on the next page.

Sheriff Cook announces that the tax rolls are now on file in his office, and he is ready to receive payments on the same. All tax-payers are cordially invited to attend. See notice in another column.

Mr. Jules B. Maille has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jules Duval, and Chas. T. Estlin on the estate of the late Jasper J. McCormack. See advertisements.

Mr. Adolph Labarre, while attempting to slaughter a sheep last Wednesday, severely cut himself in the wrist, from which he bled profusely. He was attended by Dr. Meyer, and will soon be all right again.

Miss Nellie Keen, who was severely hurt by the explosion of a coal oil lamp three weeks ago, is doing as well as could be expected, but will be confined to her bed for some time. She is being attended by Dr. F. J. Heitz.

The advertisement of Dr. F. Gaudin, the well-known New Orleans dentist, will be found in another column. He has established an enviable reputation by the superior character of his work, and his prices are very reasonable.

There will be services at the Methodist church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. A church conference will be held immediately after service. The pastor will leave in the afternoon for Baton Rouge, where he will begin a protracted meeting of four or five days.

The trial of the prize fighters at Purvis is still in progress. Up to the present time only three have been sentenced. Sullivan has been sentenced to one year in the county jail, but took an appeal and is out on bond. Fitzpatrick, referee, was fined \$300, and Redmond \$500.

BOONZ JAIL.—A white man by the name of Lynde cut his way through the brick walls of the jail last Sunday night, and making a rope of blankets, attempted to lower himself to the ground. But the rope broke and he fell and sprained his ankle. He was recaptured and looked up again in another cell, but he again picked his way out, some time last Tuesday night, and made good his escape. He was awaiting trial for larceny. We hear that he has no having broken jail in other parts of the State.

STATE SIGNAL OFFICER KERKAM SHOWS HIS IGNORANCE.

A signal station of the State Weather Service should be established in Covington for the benefit of the farmers of the parish. Being the parish seat and principal trading and shipping point, there is not a day but that there are numbers in from the country, and they could easily warn their neighbors whenever the signal indicated the approach of a storm or frost. It is true, we have an ably conducted station at Mandeville, on the Lake shore, but in order to benefit the agricultural interests in the interior of the parish, we should have a station at Covington.—*St. Tammany Farmer*, Aug. 17th.

In regard to the above Captain Kerkam states that Covington is in no condition to get a station. If he had telegraph or telephone communication, and was ready to build an observatory, and would propose a suitable person as volunteer observer, there would be some sense in the thing. As it is, whenever the citizens of this venerable burg are ready to report that these conditions are fulfilled, he is ready to assure them that he is not ready to do so.—*City Item*, Aug. 20.

The above remarks of Capt. Kerkam, Chief of the State Weather Bureau, show a woful lack of information for one occupying the position that he does. Covington has been blessed with telegraphic communication with the city too long to talk about. We are astonished that the Item reporter did not enlighten the innocent Observer on this point. So far as a suitable observatory is concerned we think the cupola of the handsome passenger depot of the East Louisiana Railroad would be just the place for it. As for an Observer, no more suitable man could be found than Mr. W. B. Franklin, our efficient telegraph operator—for we assure Capt. Kerkam that we also have a telegraph operator in connection with our telegraph office, the same as other "venerable burges."

Mandeville, where a station has been established, has neither telegraph nor telephone connection with any other place, so it would seem that these accessories are not absolutely necessary in all cases.

We repeat that in order to benefit the farmers and planters, Covington should have a Signal Station. A station on the Lake shore is of about as much advantage to agricultural interests as one at the Jetties would be to the farmers of Morehouse parish. Our humble opinion is that the State Weather Service will never be of such practical value to the farmers of the State until the Signal Stations are located in the heart of the agricultural districts, right in the midst of the farmers they are intended to benefit, and connected by telegraph or telephone, instead of being located in towns and cities. As it is at present, all the farmer knows about the "weather probabilities," so far as the Signal Service is concerned, is what he reads in the papers, generally two or three days old—a record of what has been, instead of what is likely to be. It reaches him too late to do any good.

If we are not to have a Signal Station, it might probably be of some benefit to attach a weather signal to the East Louisiana mail and passenger train, which arrives here every evening, the same as is done in some sections of the country, at least during cotton picking and cane grinding seasons.

Some persons find it difficult to make a good figure 9. To all such we will say that they can date their letters, for the rest of this century and all of the next, in Roman numerals, which mean the same as figures, and may be found more convenient. For example: August XXIX, MDCCLXXXIX.

The following item was published in the Times-Democrat a few weeks ago, but as it relates an incident in the early days of our old and highly esteemed fellow-citizen, George Washington Sully, we reproduce it:

Said an old retired merchant of this city recently: Nearly half a century ago George Washington Sully, of Memphis, shipped to George Washington West, of this city, a lot of cotton by the steamer George Washington. This cotton was sold through a broker—George Washington Sully—to George Washington Hynes, by whom it was shipped on a vessel—the George Washington—either to New York or some foreign port.

Louisiana will never reach the pinnacle of its greatness until the public schools are kept open for a term of at least nine months in the year, in every parish in the State.

Our parish needs a new jail.

THE TOWN HALL QUESTION.

To our fellow-citizens of Covington:

The committee appointed by the Council in the matter of erecting a Town Hall within the limits of our corporation now make an appeal to the citizens of Covington, especially to the ladies, who are always foremost in good works of this character, to assist them.

It is the desire of the Council to build a hall which shall meet all the requirements of the situation—one which shall be an ornament to Covington—and in order to do this it is necessary for all citizens who have a pride in their city to come forward and give willing assistance. The funds of the corporation are not sufficient to erect the kind of building needed, but with a slight assistance from the citizens of Covington, the Hall will be an assured fact, and at no late date either.

It is well known that there is no hall of sufficient floor capacity in Covington for the purpose of public entertainments, and were such a hall built it would undoubtedly be well patronized, besides being evidence of the fact that Covington was not in a Rip Van Winkle sleep, but was awake, enterprising, and alive to the necessities of this progressive age.

It is an open assertion that Covington is slow, and that foreign capital and energy is necessary to the success of any and every enterprise undertaken here. Covingtonians, not give the lie to this assertion, and prove that not only is Covington a live, enterprising city, but that its citizens are not the slow-going, drowsy people reports state them to be.

We do not ask money subscriptions. We only ask of the citizens to take hold of the matter in earnest—to give concerts and entertainments of every description—knowing full well, from past experience, that they are invariably successful. Ladies, take hold of the matter, and we feel assured that in your hands it will be a grand, complete success.

Already the site has been purchased, and plans for the said Town Hall have been called for, and it is the intention of the Council to start the good work as quickly as possible—within the next 60 days, very likely.

One-half of the amount necessary to build this Hall is available, and we know that if the ladies, to whom such a word as "fail" is not known, will take the matter of entertainments in charge, the other half will soon be on hand.

F. A. GERON, Mayor,
W. KENNEDY,
H. J. SARRAS,
Aldermen,
Committee.

A FACT ALL SHOULD REALIZE.

Since Mr. Thomas, the able and efficient president of New Orleans Cotton Exchange, has given such a plain and comprehensive exposition of the cotton bagging question, in which he tells the Liverpool Board that the New Orleans Exchange cannot undertake to dictate to the producers the kind of bagging they shall use, the matter is being considered all around with more earnestness than heretofore. All along it has been thought that the farmer's movement would soon fall to pieces, and that the "bagging trust" would win by the sheer weight of its capital and influence. For this reason dealers have been slow to make preparations to furnish their patrons with cotton bagging, and the farmers, as a general thing, have had to make arrangements for their cotton bagging through other sources. Mr. Thomas was perfectly justified in saying the cotton growers are not going to see into bagging if it is possible for them to get any other. The farmers have fully made up their minds on that point. Every roll of bagging is labelled "rats" so far as they are concerned. The blighting hand of the "trust" has been laid on jobs and has killed it forever as an article of use by the cotton farmer. The very fact that jute was selected as the principal means for opposing the farmer and quashing out his last cent, has aroused a prejudice against it that generations will not overcome. The cotton bagging, the emblem of the Farmers' Union's unselfish devotion to principle and to the rights of the oppressed, will be the covering for our cotton bales for the future, and the sooner this fact is realized by all who hesitate to the better for them. Cotton bagging and so other will cover that which is grown under the protecting hand of the Union—Baton Rouge Capital Item.

The Rev. Mr. Baxter, of England, has fixed the grand smashup and end of the world for April 11, 1891.

THE POLL TAX.

(Plea.)

Some weeks ago the Picaune, in commenting on the fact that the poll tax law had become practically a dead letter, and that the schools of the State were deprived of much needed assistance by reason of the non-collection of this tax, expressed the opinion that the collection of the tax presented serious difficulties which could only be removed by further special legislation on the subject, stating in conclusion that the law should either be repealed or some practical method of collecting it be devised.

Our esteemed contemporary the Baton Rouge Advocate claims that the Picaune was mistaken in saying that more legislation was needed to render the poll tax law operative and proceeds to quote at length the provisions of the law on the subject. In explanation, the Advocate says:

"Of all other laws upon the statute books of Louisiana, one of the most stringent and free from ambiguity in every particular is that regarding the poll tax. The Picaune, in a recent issue, gave utterance to a popular idea that this matter needed additional legislation or backing up of some kind.

"We have taken the pains to reproduce the laws, for they are of general interest and are now occupying the attention of the courts in several parishes.

"In East Feliciana the sheriff is being sued upon these very points, and if in any parish the law has not been executed and the poll tax is not collected, it is the fault of the School Board, for they are the guardians of this fund, and it is their duty to follow the tax collector in the collection of the same.

"We know of no more definite or stringent enactments, and would be glad if our neighbor, the Picaune, could suggest some improvement or some method more effective. The wonder to us is that the Legislature was able to go as far as it had done."

While we freely admit the stringency of the law and its freedom from ambiguity, and are, moreover, not ready to altogether excuse the small efforts that are made to collect the tax, still we cannot but perceive that there are serious difficulties and obstacles in the way of a full and uniform collection. In the first place, a large percentage of the people who serve on juries do not receive any compensation whatever, and, moreover, the exemptions from the jury law are so numerous that a full collection of the tax, by deducting from the jury pay as provided by the law, would be impossible, even if jury fees were uniformly paid.

The way proposed by the law for collecting from the great mass of the people liable to the tax would be to levy on movable property, a matter that has after long experience been found to be extremely difficult, and in the case of most negroes, would be impossible.

The only certain and sure way of collecting the tax would be to make it payable at the registration office, and for that purpose registration should be made compulsory before each election. Such a law would serve the double purpose of purifying the ballot and insuring the payment of the poll tax.

We think the poll tax should either be abolished or some plan devised by which it will fall equally upon all. The universal opinion seems to be that a poll tax receipt should be made a prerequisite to voting, and this is doubtless the best plan yet suggested. It would not be objected to by property owners, who have to pay this tax along with their other taxes, and it would be the means of compelling many to pay who have not been in the habit of doing so, and thereby add thousands of dollars to our public school funds.

A DROWNED MAN'S SHIRT.

August Weiching was drowned in the Cudorore creek while swimming. His body could not be found for some time, when one of the searchers suggested that his shirt be thrown into the water, claiming that it would float to where the body was. The suggestion was noted on and the garment thrown into the water where it was thought that he had disappeared. It instantly shot out, then stopped, circled about a short time and in another moment disappeared under the water.

A young man present on the creek's bank then dived to where the shirt was seen to sink and found the body of the young man where the shirt had disappeared. The singularity of the incident consists in the fact that the shirt was found clinging to the dead man's body. Two gentlemen who were on opposite sides of the creek at the time this occurred corroborate the truthfulness of the incident. This gives credence to the ancient idea that the clothing of a drowned man when thrown into the water will float to the body.—*York (Pa.) Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The silvery ring of a dollar will echo through the portals of every household on Sept. 15. After then A DOLLAR does it. How wonderful!

STATE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Baton Rouge, Aug. 22, 1899.

Below we reproduce the directions for using Paris Green, published in Bulletin 13, by the Bureau, with the request that all papers in the State reproduce for the benefit of the farmers who are in trouble with cotton worms.

Paris Green has been used in this way by farmers and is reliable, and where properly used is harmless and effective.

All applying to this office can get the circular.

THE COTTON WORM—HOW TO DESTROY IT.

Paris Green, London Purple and White Arsenic, all compounds of arsenic, are used for the destruction of this pest. Since all the above are poisonous to man and beast, they must be handled with great care and caution.

The almost unanimous opinion of the farmers and planters is that of the above, Paris Green is by far the best poison. It is used in three ways; first, in liquid suspension; mix one pound of pulverized Paris Green with forty gallons of water, and put this on one acre, by hand with a large watering pot, or from the barrels placed in a wagon, by use of spray pumps. In either case the mixture must be kept well stirred, since Paris Green is not soluble in water, but is held mechanically suspended; a little flour just added in a bucket of water and then added to the mixture, gives it greater adhesive power.

Second, Dry, mixed with some delinest as cheap flour, yellow ochre, fine clay, plaster or ashes. A little Zentrine is sometimes added to increase adhesiveness. One pound of Paris Green is mixed with twenty-five pounds of the delinest. This mixture, used during showery weather, is sifted over the plants by hand, through coarse sieves.

Third, The finely ground Paris Green is dusted from an oblong sack, made of coarse muslin attached to the end of a long pole, carried by a man on horseback. In this way it is easily and cheaply distributed; the only objection is, that as ordinarily performed, more Paris Green is used than is necessary. Care should be taken to keep man and beast on the side from which the wind is blowing, so as to avoid inhalation of arsenical dust.

Either of the above methods can be used with certainty of success, if proper care in following directions be exerted.

THOMPSON J. BIRD,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

EXCELLENCE OF SALT.

If the feet are tender or painful after long standing, great relief can be had by bathing them in salt and water. A handful of salt to a gallon of water is the right proportion. Have it hot as can be comfortably borne. Immerse the feet and throw the water over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cool rub briskly with a flesh towel. This method, if used night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the feet.

Carpets may be greatly brightened by first sweeping thoroughly and then going over them with a clean cloth and clear salt water. Use a cupful of coarse salt to a large basin of water.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost any thing that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white and the gums hard and rosy.

If after having a tooth pulled the mouth is filled with salt and water it will allay the danger of having a hemorrhage.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply it with a salt brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly.

When broiling steak, throw a little salt on the coals and the blaze from dripping fat will not annoy.

Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing.

Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vinegar.

Wash the sides of the stove doors with salt and vinegar.

Salt in whitewash will make it stick better.

A BOYCOTTED POSTMASTER.

New York, Aug. 20.—A Times special from Harrisburg, Pa., says: The postmaster general when he appointed a man for postmaster at Fleetwood, Berks county, selected a young man who is studying to be a minister of the Presbytery, a church, but the young man is a Democrat, and the Republicans in that district of Democracy are greatly incensed over the appointment. Notwithstanding the fact that he is an exemplary fellow, and the postmaster's duties will help him along with his studies, they have instituted a vigorous boycott. They will not patronize him. A large number of the radical Republicans have formed a club and hired a special carrier to carry their mail to and from an office three miles distant.

The young man feels his position lonely, and when it is known that the receipts have been cut down two-thirds it can be readily seen that the boycott is effective.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF VEGETABLES.

The following information may be useful to some at this season of the year, if not new to many.

Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys.

The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same troubles.

Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Tomatoes act upon the liver.

Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers.

Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system.

Onions, garlic, leeks, olives and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system, and the consequent increase of the saliva and the gastric juices promotes digestion.

Red onions are an excellent diuretic, and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. They are a tonic and nutritious.

A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.

MANDEVILLE ITEMS.

MANDEVILLE, Aug. 22, 1899.

EDITH ST. TAMMANT FARMER:

This week we have had very shifting weather; a daily southeast to south breeze, most refreshing showers, and at night a cool north-easterly wind, which required the use of covering at early morn.

The handsome steamer New Camelia is still bringing numerous excursionists to our town, and an abundance of freight.

Judge Jas. M. Thompson and lady visited our town last Monday, and his numerous friends were glad to see him looking so well.

Mr. Jules Charlestown, his son Charles H. and lady, spent last Sunday here and were the guests of Mr. F. A. Cousin.

That old inmate of Mandeville, Mr. U. Marinoni, lady and children, are registered at Colomes' Hotel.

We call the attention of our City Fathers to the bad condition of the banquet at the corner of Lake and Lafitte streets. A couple of loads of shells or clay would remedy the evil; and what about that foot-bridge across Ravine-a-Couquilles? for those living in the western end of town have to take the staidly street to reach their homes.

Our hack drivers are reaping a rich harvest, and are on the go from morning till night.

The stores, butchers and bakers are very busy. Vegetables of all kinds, fruits and fish are abundant.

The farmers from the northern part of our parish have found that our village is a good market for their products, for wagons loaded with chickens, soft shell turtles, peaches, apples, grapes and melons are seen daily wending their way from home to home.

Our hotels are well patronized. At the Crescent those go-ahead Magnier Bros gave a "soiree dante" for the amusement of their guests and friends. The music, cakes, ice cream, etc., were all that could be desired by the most fastidious. The guests and invited friends were of the "recherché" society, and in respect to sociability could not be surpassed anywhere. The young ladies, without exception, were "rosebuds," and the young men "no dices." The dancing was faultless and the singing perfect. A young attorney-at-law (love), Mr. M———, of New Orleans, who is spending a few weeks at Colomes' Hotel, executed several concert pieces on the piano which were encored amid deafening applause. The decorations of the hall were splendid—evergreens mingled with lanterns, bumpers of every nation intertwined, and the profusion of lights transformed the hall into a fairy cave. The ladies' reception room was a model of neatness, everything being as white as snow; a profusion of flowers on the mantel-piece, and perfumed water in the pitchers—one would fancy himself to be in an enchanted grotto. And to Miss Eugenie Magnier and some of her fair guests too much praise cannot be lavished. The steamer New Camelia was represented by Messrs. Patterson, Gussie and Eugene Magnier; the two last named over-taxed themselves in seeing that every one was properly and plentifully attended to. We hope that many more such parties will take place ere the season ends.

At Paul's Exchange everything looks bright, and it is the residence of not only the young couple, but of the "old fogies," who go there for a friendly chat, not saying anything about the occupation of mill farmers and brandy consumption.

Old Pontchartrain is as ugly as an owl and as high as the Eiffel tower, and seems to want to repeat its destructive feat of August 19, 1898.

THANKS.

If we were to put a two line local in the most obscure corner of our paper, which stated that a certain business man charged more for his goods or kept an inferior quality than his competitors, that man would employ a bull-headed elengor to come around and tell us the next morning. But if we were to ask that same man for an advertisement of his wares, he would say: "No; I don't believe in advertising; no one reads the papers."

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RICE.

The following is an epitome of correspondence received by Messrs. D. N. Talmage's Sons from various parishes in and respecting the Louisiana rice crop: The heavy rains which are falling daily, together with the high river (Mississippi), are doing wonders for rice in general, especially the late plantings. Those who formerly estimated that the crop might perhaps be 400,000 sacks (rough), now concede that 800,000 or 700,000 sacks is more likely to be the outcome. With each return the amount continues to grow; among those who have heretofore been classed as conservative, the possibility of 800,000 sacks is mentioned. If the present weather continues the crop is likely to be the largest ever produced within the borders of the State.

The simplest way to fumigate a room is to heat an iron shovel very hot and then pour vinegar upon it, drop by drop. The steam arising from this is a disinfectant. Doors or windows should be opened that it may escape.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Covington (La.) Postoffice, Friday, Aug. 23, 1899.

Persons calling for the same will please say advertised:

Birkham Mumford
Burginard Mary
Burton Cadio
Davis G
Johnson Peggy Mrs
Johnson Lizzie Miss
Lughenbut Chas Esq 2
Miss Anna Miss
Martin W John Esq
Patterson J A Capt
If not called for in thirty days from date, the above letters will be sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

A fee of one cent additional postage is required on all advertised letters. CHAS. HENRY, P. M.

New Advertisements.

Succession of Francois V. LaBarre.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany, Eighteenth Judicial District Court—No. 230.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Mrs. Leontine Maille, administratrix of this estate, should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the court, this 20th day of August, 1899.

F. B. MARTINDALE, Dep'ty Clerk.
Covington, La., Aug. 24, 1899.

Succession of Jasper J. McCormack.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany, Eighteenth Judicial District Court No. 230.

Whereas, Chas. T. Estlin has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jasper J. McCormack, deceased—

Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days from the first publication of this notice, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court, this 24th day of August, 1899.

F. B. MARTINDALE, Dep'ty Clerk.
Covington, La., Aug. 24, 1899.

Succession of Jules Duval.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany, Eighteenth Judicial District Court, No. 230.

Whereas, Jules B. Maille has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jules Duval, deceased—

Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days from the first publication of this notice, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court, this 24th day of August, 1899.

F. B. MARTINDALE, Dep'ty Clerk.
Covington, La., Aug. 24, 1899.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Covington, La., Aug. 24, 1899.

The taxes assessed in the year 1898 are not forth in the tax rolls now on file in my office, and in the mortgage office of the parish. They are now due, and if not paid, will become delinquent on the 1st day of September, 1899, and will draw one per cent. per month interest from that date until paid, as authorized by Article 236 of the Constitution.

W. F. G. OR,

Assessing and Collecting Tax Collector.



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